

are forbidden from disclosing the existence of the national security letter, consistent with the requirements of the original 1986 law.

By Mr. COLEMAN:

S. 694. A bill to amend the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 to provide for a job training grant pilot program; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill I introduce today be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 694

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. JOB TRAINING GRANT PILOT PROGRAM.

Section 171 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2916) is amended by striking subsection (d) and inserting the following:

“(d) JOB TRAINING GRANT PILOT PROGRAM.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—

“(A) GRANTS.—The Secretary shall provide grants to qualified job training programs as follows:

“(i) PLACEMENT GRANTS.—Grants in an amount to be determined by the Secretary shall be provided to qualified job training programs upon placement of a qualified graduate in qualifying employment.

“(ii) RETENTION GRANTS.—An additional grant in an amount to be determined by the Secretary shall be provided to qualified job training programs upon retention of a qualified graduate in qualifying employment for a period of 1 year.

“(B) DETERMINATION.—In determining the amount of the grants to be provided under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall consider the economic benefit received by the Government from the employment of the qualified graduate, including increased tax revenue and decreased unemployment benefits or other support obligations.

“(2) QUALIFIED JOB TRAINING PROGRAM.—For purposes of this subsection, a qualified job training program is 1 that—

“(A) is operated by a nonprofit or for-profit entity, partnership, or joint venture formed under the laws of—

“(i) the United States or a territory of the United States;

“(ii) any State; or

“(iii) any county or locality;

“(B) offers education and training in—

“(i) basic skills, such as reading, writing, mathematics, information processing, and communications;

“(ii) technical skills, such as accounting, computers, printing, and machining;

“(iii) thinking skills, such as reasoning, creative thinking, decision making, and problem solving; and

“(iv) personal qualities, such as responsibility, self-esteem, self-management, honesty, and integrity;

“(C) provides income supplements when needed to eligible participants (defined for purposes of this paragraph as an individual who meets the criteria described in subparagraphs (A) through (C) of paragraph (3)) for housing, counseling, tuition, and other basic needs;

“(D) provides eligible participants with not less than 160 hours of instruction, assessment, or professional coaching; and

“(E) invests an average of \$10,000 in training per graduate of such program.

“(3) QUALIFIED GRADUATE.—For purposes of this subsection, a qualified graduate is an individual who is a graduate of a qualified job training program and who—

“(A) is 18 years of age or older;

“(B) had in either of the 2 preceding taxable years Federal adjusted gross income not exceeding the maximum income of a very low-income family (as defined in section 3(b)(2) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437a(b)(2))) for a single individual; and

“(C) has assets of not more than \$10,000, exclusive of the value of an owned homestead, indexed for inflation.

“(4) QUALIFYING EMPLOYMENT.—For purposes of this subsection, qualifying employment shall include any permanent job or employment paying annual wages of not less than \$18,000, and not less than \$10,000 more than the qualified graduate earned before receiving training from the qualified job training program.”.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 93—RELATIVE TO THE DEATH OF HOWELL T. HEFLIN, FORMER UNITED STATES SENATOR FOR THE STATE OF ALABAMA

Mr. REID (for himself, Mr. FRIST, Mr. SHELBY, and Mr. SESSIONS) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 93

Whereas Howell Heflin served as a United States Marine from 1942–1946 and was awarded the Silver Star for bravery;

Whereas Howell Heflin served as Chief Justice of the Alabama Supreme Court from 1971–1977;

Whereas Howell Heflin served the people of Alabama with distinction for 18 years in the United States Senate; and

Whereas Howell Heflin served the Senate as Chairman of the Select Committee on Ethics in the ninety-sixth and one hundredth to one hundred-second Congresses;

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of the Honorable Howell T. Heflin, former member of the United States Senate.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit an enrolled copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That when the Senate adjourns today, it stand adjourned as a further mark of respect to the memory of the Honorable Howell T. Heflin.

SENATE RESOLUTION 94—HONORING POPE JOHN PAUL II

Mr. BROWNBACK (for himself, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. BURNS, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. DEMINT, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. ENZI, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. KERRY, Mr. KOHL, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. THUNE, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. NELSON of Nebraska) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 94

Whereas His Holiness, Pope John Paul II, was born Karol Jozef Wojtyla in Wadowice, Poland, on May 18, 1920, the youngest of 3 children, born to Karol Wojtyla and Emilia Kaczorowska;

Whereas Pope John Paul II personally suffered and experienced deprivation from an early age, losing his mother, eldest brother, and father before turning age 21;

Whereas Pope John Paul II found comfort and strength in the example of his father's faith, of whom he observed “after my mother's death, his life became one of constant prayer. Sometimes I would wake up during the night and find my father on his knees . . . his example was in a way my first seminary”;

Whereas, in 1939, Pope John Paul II was enrolled in Jagiellonian University in Cracow, which was closed by the Nazis during their occupation of Poland;

Whereas Pope John Paul II experienced the brutality of a godless totalitarian regime, which sought to eradicate the history and culture of a proud people and sent many of his professors, friends, and millions of Polish Jews to camps where they were systematically murdered;

Whereas, in 1942, Pope John Paul II was himself arrested by Nazi occupation forces, but his life was spared because of his employment at a limestone quarry, work deemed essential to the war effort;

Whereas Pope John Paul II courageously defied the Nazi occupation forces, risking his own life to protect Polish Jews from persecution, helping to organize the underground “Rhapsodic Theatre”, which he intended to be “a theatre . . . where the national spirit will burn”, writing two religious plays considered subversive to the Nazi regime, and enrolling in the clandestine seminary of Archbishop Sapieha of Cracow, where he studied religion, theology, and philosophy;

Whereas the Nazi occupation of Poland was ended only by the imposition of a Communist era of occupation that sought to subjugate Polish citizens, extinguish Polish nationalism, and subjected the exercise of individual religious liberty to the control of godless Stalinist rulers;

Whereas, in 1946, Pope John Paul II was ordained, later becoming a Professor of Ethics and Chaplain at the Catholic University of Lublin, the only Catholic university behind the Iron Curtain, where he, again at great personal risk, initiated activities that helped to preserve the intellectual, cultural, and historical richness of his homeland and protected the integrity and independence of the Catholic Church in Poland;

Whereas Pope John Paul II was an articulate and outspoken advocate for religious freedom and Christian humanism at Vatican Council II, asserting that the Church could not claim religious liberty for itself unless it was willing to concede it to others;

Whereas Pope John Paul II, upon returning to his homeland, frequently cited the Council's declaration that religious freedom was “the first of human rights”, a phrase embraced by Polish Catholics in their struggle against the hegemony of the Communist regime;

Whereas, on October 16, 1978, Pope John Paul II was elected the 264th Pope, making history by becoming the first-ever Slavic Pope and the first non-Italian Pope in more than 400 years;

Whereas Pope John Paul II served for over 26 years as Bishop of Rome and Supreme Pastor of the Catholic Church, and as the spiritual leader of more than 1,000,000,000 Catholic Christians around the world, including more than 66,000,000 Catholic Christians in the United States;

Whereas Pope John Paul II served the third-longest pontificate, behind only Saint Peter, who served as Pope for over 34 years, and Blessed Pius IX, who served for over 31 years;